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winks, jokes and improprieties, merely by that instinctive sense which is the forerunner of matured modesty. But I will guarantee nothing in a school where girls are alone together, and still less where boys are."

This is the greatest argument for coeducation. The natural association of the sexes is the preventive of sexual perversion, (by the mutual interaction of souls, the mystic will say in explanation). The scandals of society are largely due to an ignoring of this law, and where similar cases arise in coeducational institutions, they have in all probability germinated outside, or are from diseased conditions inherited from parents who have themselves perhaps "been more sinned against than sinning."

There has been no lack of able works written for the guidance of the masses in sexual matters. For very young children (from 10—14) no literature is better adapted than the two following little pamphlets: "*A Father's Advice, a book for every boy*," and "*A Mother's Advice, a book for every girl*," by Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Miller respectively, New York, 41 West 26th St., 1881. Prof. Wilder's book, *What Young People Should Know*, has passed through several editions, and contains much biological matter about the evolution of sex in lower organisms that could profitably be incorporated into the common school physiologies.

The two following works, prepared by Dr. Napheys, are the best popular treatises extant:

The Physical Life of Woman, 426 pp., and *The Transmission of Life; or counsels on the nature and hygiene of the masculine function*, pp. 362. Philadelphia, 1887.

In these works general subjects like heredity, production of sex, etc., occupy special sections, and each chapter is followed by a bibliography.

In England, two corresponding works of marked excellence have appeared, viz.,

Advise to a Wife, by CHAVASSE, and *The Functions and Disorders of the Reproductive Organs, in Childhood, Youth, Adult Age, and Advanced Life*, by ACTON. Seventh Edition, 1888. pp. 263. Republished in Philadelphia, by Blakiston.

In addition to these, there have been numerous special publications, some of which are noted below, and in America mention must be made of the itinerant phrenological lecturers and a host of quacks, who have in their degree enlightened the public. Fowler's prolix *Science of Life* is representative of this class, and from a moral standpoint is unimpeachable, whatever its scientific weakness. There has, therefore, been considerable teaching of the public in this regard, but of course in an incomplete, often perverted form. This suggests that text-books by competent authorities should be used by school teachers in private classes. The appendix to "*The Human Body*" (MARTIN) is a step in the right direction. The duties of parents are in no wise to be entrusted to teachers, for we learn that children of a tender age are frequently addicted to sexual vices, often most innocently falling a snare to their older associates. It is pretty certain that however carefully a boy is kept in ignorance of these relations, he is sure to learn from playmates and by overhearing conversation between men of unrefined nature, what is a very one-sided and degraded knowledge. Herein lies the necessity for proper training, which is perhaps the strongest force with which to combat certain social and solitary vices. There are also very lax and erroneous ideas extant about the injurious effects of continence, which are combatted by the following pamphlet:

A Physician's Sermon to Young Men. PRATT. New York. pp. 48.

The next pamphlet, a production of the pietistic sect of Germany, is

a model of its kind, and an example to other ministers of religion of how to deal with subjects that so closely concern them as spiritual advisers.

Wahrung eines Jugendfreundes vor dem gefährlichsten Jugendfeinde.
KAPFF. Stuttgart, 1842.

Tissot and Zeller appear to be the main authorities upon which Kapff has relied for information, but the method of treatment is original, and a model of pedagogical insight.

We now approach a subject of the highest importance to the welfare of a nation, viz., the family. That marriage is an institution for the ultimate purpose of keeping up the succession of generations of mankind is the expression of the wisest and best thinkers of all times; but there are firmly rooted in society views and practices that are subversive of this end. Such practices include all forms of incontinence, prostitution, free-love, abortions, and all sexual relations in which the ultimate purpose of reproduction is thwarted. In this connection we take the following work as representative, although were it not for its great popularity, it would not be worthy of consideration :

The Elements of Social Science ; or Physical, Sexual and Natural Religion. An exposition of the true cause and only cure of the three primary social evils, Poverty, Prostitution and Celibacy. By a DOCTOR OF MEDICINE. Dedicated to the poor and suffering. Twelfth Edition. Translated into many European languages. London, 1875. pp. 592.

The anonymous author professes to be a Comtist, and writes with true religious fervor in favor of a better physical development ("physical religion"). By sexual religion is meant the application of medical means to cure sexual diseases. By natural religion he means the abolition of restrictions upon free love. The primary thesis is that the celibate life is one of suffering, and matrimony is monopoly. That such a book represents a most powerful pernicious influence, dangerous to society, goes without saying. A simple inspection of medical works like *Excessive Venery*, HOWE, New York, 1884, pp. 299, and others reviewed below, will show that much of the misery and degradation of society is traceable to the very things advocated by this author. The injunctions of religion are justified by the principles of physiological science. The *Symptoms of Sexual Exhaustion* are considered by Beard in the May and June numbers of the *Independent Practitioner*, 1880. Such symptoms are, lack of mental control, defective memory, irritable heart, wandering of attention, excitable pulse, dimness of vision, morbid fears, softness or weakness of voice, sweats, cold hands and feet, paralysis of will from anxiety, besides the legion of diseases directly caused. Just what constitutes an abnormal exercise of the reproductive functions leading to disease, and how such disease is produced, is an unsettled and extremely complex problem, and certainly offers a field for investigation.

The Jukes, a study in Heredity, Pauperism and Crime. DUGDALE. New York, 1877. pp. 120.

This interesting study of a large family of hundreds of criminals that could be traced to a common ancestor who was a harlot, and whose descendants were largely harlots and criminals, shows most vividly the close association existing between prostitution and crime. Pauperism is shown to be the result of weakness or sexual exhaustion. Among the valuable conclusions reached the following may be noted : Early marriage tends to extinguish harlotry. A favorable environment in early life may counteract the tendency of heredity. Usually the heredity exerts itself in creating an environment favorable to its own development. It is the